

TRAINS LEAVE BETHEL.  
For Portland and Lewiston—4:39 a. m.,  
7:45 a. m., 3:37 p. m.  
For Gorham, Bethel, and West—11:00 a.  
m., 4:33 p. m., 1:00 p. m.  
Including Sunday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
S. N. Buck.  
G. E. Bean.  
L. C. Hall.  
Edward King.  
Ira C. Jordan.  
E. R. Burnham.  
Herrick & Park.  
Dr. J. G. Gehring.  
H. B. Foster, Norway.  
Eastman Bros. & Baneroff.  
Noyes & Andrews, Norway.  
Atkinson Furnishing House.  
J. C. Billings, Carriage Manufacturer.

The News  
Wants  
Your  
"Want"  
Advertisements  
in its  
"Want"  
Column.

WANTS, LOST, ETC.  
Notices under this head, issued one week  
for 25 cents. Three weeks for 50 cents.

WANTED.  
Those who have horses or cattle  
which they desire pastured to call up-  
on or write to A. S. Bean, West Bethel,  
Maine, who has excellent pastures sit-  
uated in Albany, Mason, and the Frye-  
burg Academy Grant.

WANTED.  
The citizens of Bethel to know that I  
have fitted up a new milk team, and  
am prepared to furnish good milk to  
any one in need of same. The milk  
will be delivered in the morning before  
six o'clock. All pains will be taken  
with the cans to keep them sweet and  
clean.  
D. C. Philbrook.

Millinery.  
New goods at the millinery rooms of  
E. & E. Curtis, corner of Mechanic and  
Railroad Sts., for sale. Also the entire  
stock and fixtures. Liberal discount  
made to party purchasing.

For Sale Cheap.  
One three-seated spring board with  
pole, one farm wagon, one open buggy,  
one pair driving harness, one pair  
working harness, one single harness.  
Ceylon Rowe.

WHEEL REPAIRING.  
Charles Brown is prepared to do  
all kinds of Bicycle Repairing at  
short notice and in first-class style.  
Try him.  
Workshop at the Steam Mill.

AMOLIN  
POWDER  
Destroys all odor of Perspiration.  
Has wonderful Healing and  
Deodorizing Properties Combined  
with absolute harmlessness.  
L. C. HALL, -- Cole Block.

E. E. WHITNEY & Co.,  
BETHEL, ME.

Marble & Granite  
Workers.

Chaste Designs,  
First-Class workmanship.

Letters of inquiry promptly  
answered. See our work.

Get our prices.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

E. E. WHITNEY & CO.

THE  
NORTHWESTERN

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO'S  
New Policy

is nonforfeitable and contains  
liberal guaranteed loan and cash  
surrender values and extended insur-  
ance.

The Company's assets Jan. 1st,  
1897, were

\$92,633,603.74

and its surplus on a 4% basis

\$19,511,007.74.

For further information call on or  
address,

S. N. BUCK,

CROSS BLOCK.  
BETHEL, MAINE.

Notice of Foreclosure.  
Whereas Harry C. Chase, of Bethel,  
county of Oxford, Maine, by his  
mortgage deed, dated the seventeenth day  
of December, A. D. 1895, and recorded in  
the Oxford Registry of Deeds, book 241,  
page 135, conveyed to Elijah Brown, of  
said Bethel, a certain lot or parcel of land,  
situated in said Bethel, being the north-west  
quarter of lot numbered eleven in the fourth  
range of lots in said Bethel, containing  
twenty-five acres, more or less, with the  
exception of about one acre and one-half on  
the south side of a  
stone wall built by one Benjamin Stephens  
and Eli Foster. And also of lot num-  
bered twelve in the fourth range, contain-  
ing one hundred acres, more or less; and  
whereas the condition of said mortgage has  
been broken, now therefore, by reason of  
the breach of the condition thereof, I claim  
a foreclosure of said mortgage.

THE CIRCULATION  
OF THE NEWS  
1,468 WEEKLY,  
AND IT IS GROWING LARGER  
EVERY WEEK.

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF BETHEL AND SURROUNDING TOWNS.

\$1.25 Per Year, in advance.

BETHEL, MAINE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1897.

Vol. III. No. 5

## Town Topics.

WHAT OUR PEOPLE ARE DOING.  
ITEMS OF INTEREST PICKED  
UP ABOUT TOWN.

"A City That is Set on a Hill Can-  
not Be Hid."

Ira Jordan was at the Lakes last  
week.

L. P. Newton of Andover, was  
in town Monday.

Irving Clark of New York is in  
town for a few days.

Uncle Ned Robertson is having  
his house re-shingled.

J. A. Thurston shipped a car-  
load of dowels, Friday.

Matthew Benson of Portland,  
was in town, Saturday.

J. H. Farrar of Grafton, was in  
town Saturday on business.

S. A. Coffin one of the select-  
men of Gilead, was in town last  
Thursday.

Miss Doane of Hawley, Mass.,  
is visiting her former classmate,  
Ruby Clark.

David York from the West, is  
in town visiting his sister, Mrs.  
Roscoe G. Lowe.

Mrs. Irvin Stearns of Berlin,  
N. H., visited in Bethel and  
Newry last week.

Mr. Eugene Martin had the  
misfortune to lose a finger at the  
chair factory, last Friday.

The Ladies' Circle will meet  
to-morrow afternoon and evening  
with Mrs. Abial Chandler.

H. S. Hastings of Newry Corner,  
shipped a car-load of lambs from  
the Bethel station, Monday.

H. P. Wheeler of Gilead, and E.  
A. Cole of Port Huron, Michigan,  
were in town last Wednesday.

Mrs. Gusta Whitman of Wor-  
cester, Mass., is visiting her  
mother, Mrs. Ella Lyon on Grover  
Hill.

Prof. W. R. Chapman and wife  
arrived Saturday night to spend  
their vacation at their summer  
home in Mayville.

N. G. Mills of Mason, was in  
town Friday; although nearly an  
octogenarian, Mr. Mills is as spry  
as most of the young men.

The Literary Society and the  
Ladies' Circle will meet to-morrow  
afternoon at three o'clock with  
Mrs. Abial Chandler.

Miss Margaret Babcock, of  
Boston, will be in Bethel for some  
weeks for the purpose of receiving  
medical treatment from Dr.  
Gehring.

E. W. Barker has purchased the  
old toll bridge buildings which he  
is to remove, and any one in need  
of any old timbers can get the  
same of him.

Miss Lillian True has finished  
her year's course of instruction  
with her eighteen pupils in music  
and German, and will now enjoy a  
well earned vacation.

The subject of the discourse at  
the M. E. church next Sunday  
morning will be, Daniel A. Noble  
Example of True Independence  
and of Faithful Witness Bearing.

S. N. Buck has moved into the  
house owned by Ceylon Rowe No.  
2 Park street. The house just vac-  
ated by him, has been leased by  
Will Abbott who has recently taken  
charge of the Bethel Creamery.

Rev. Webster Woodbury and  
wife of Milford, Mass., are in town  
for a short time, visiting Mr.  
Woodbury's father, Judge Wood-  
bury and his sisters, Mrs. J. U.  
Purinton and Mrs. F. S. Chan-  
dler.

The following persons of our  
village attended the Lewiston  
District Epworth League Con-  
vention at Lisbon last Wednesday  
and Thursday: Rev. A. Hamilton,  
Miss Alice M. Bean, S. J. Hasel-  
ton and F. E. Gordon.

The 5th of July will be observed  
as a Temperance Day by the M. E.  
Sunday School. Literary exer-  
cises will be held in Mrs. C. S.  
Littlehale's grove, in the after-  
noon. If the weather is unfavor-  
able the exercises will be held in  
the church.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars  
Reward for any case of Catarrh  
that cannot be cured by Hall's  
Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO. Props.

Toledo, Ohio.

We the undersigned, have known  
F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years,  
and believe him perfectly honora-  
ble in all business transactions  
and financially able to carry out  
any obligations made by him.

West & Truax, Wholesale Drug-  
gists, Toledo, O., Wallding, Kimball  
& Marvin, Wholesale Druggists,  
Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken  
internally, acting directly upon  
the inflamed and mucous surfaces of  
the throat and mucous surfaces of

## Fire At West Bethel.

The fine set of farm buildings  
owned and occupied by A. J. Mc-  
Allister of West Bethel, was to-  
tally destroyed by fire last Thurs-  
day morning. Mr. McAllister  
heard a disturbance in the barn  
about three o'clock in the morn-  
ing and upon going there to learn  
the cause, found the barn pre-  
tily much in flames. The stock was  
all saved except one calf. So  
quickly did the flames do their  
work that while getting the  
stock from the barn, the house  
was so far under way that only  
about one third of the household  
goods were saved. The origin of the  
fire is not known but it is supposed  
to be the work of tramps.

## FOURTH OF JULY DINNER.

A Typical American Feast For Our  
Great National Holiday.

If there is one day in all the  
year when we should serve a typi-  
cal American dinner the Fourth  
of July is the day. This is the  
day par excellence when every one  
should show his patriotism and  
respect for American customs and  
institutions in some way, and if  
it is true that the way to a man's  
heart is through his stomach the  
woman of the home may use the  
one argument in her possession to  
make a man's heart warm to his  
country and to make him thank-  
ful that he is an American.

The dining room should be de-  
corated with bunting caught up  
with bunches of daisies and other  
wild flowers. For this purpose  
the services of the men and boys  
of the household should be enlist-  
ed. It will give them double in-  
terest in the day we celebrate.  
Then let the girls, big and little,  
set and decorate the table. Lay out  
the finest and snowiest of linen,  
get out all your best dishes and  
silver. They can never be used  
on a greater anniversary.

Buy a lot of tiny little flags and  
red, white, and blue favors, and  
leave it to the taste of the girls to  
trim the table. It will be all  
right, never fear. Their hearts  
will be in their work, and success  
will be the result.

## The Nation's Flag.

It was on June 14, 1777, that the  
continental congress adopted a re-  
solution reading as follows: "That  
the flag of the 13 states be 13  
stripes, alternate red and white;  
that the union be 13 stars, white  
in a blue field, representing a new  
constellation." This was the of-  
ficial notice that an American flag  
had been adopted. The first flag  
was made by Betty Ross in Phila-  
delphia. In 1890 Jonathan F.  
Morris of Hartford, then registrar  
of the Connecticut Society of the  
Sons of the American Revolution,  
suggested that the anniversary of  
the adoption of the national ban-  
ner be commemorated by this so-  
ciety. Since then the observance  
has grown to be a national  
character. The first flag con-  
tained the 13 stars in a circle, but  
as new states were added it be-  
came necessary to arrange them  
in straight lines. On July 4, 1896,  
another star, that representing  
Utah, was added to the constella-  
tion, and the flag with the 45 stars  
was hoisted on every flag staff at  
the military posts of the country  
and on federal buildings. The  
stars were placed in six rows, three  
containing eight stars and three  
seven.—New York World.

## Let the Boy Have His Fling.

Let the small boy alone. He is  
doing what nature meant him to  
do—to make noise and be glad.  
Nobody can keep him down. He  
ought to have his fling, and to  
shout for his country as much  
as he likes. He will soon enough  
reach the age when few things in  
life can make his heart beat fast-  
er, or the color deepen in his faded  
cheek, when he will echo the uni-  
versal sigh for youth departed:  
Backward, turn backward, O time, in  
thy flight!

## Patriotism Long Ago.

It became an early custom in  
the army to notice the passage of  
the day of Independence by some  
appropriate military ceremony.  
And in those days the words "In-  
dependence day" were more fre-  
quently used than they are now.

Squeak the fife and beat the drum  
Independence day has come.  
This is the beginning of Royall  
Tyler's little poem, called "A  
Country Ode For the Fourth of  
July."—Exchange.

## Information Wanted.

Can anyone give any information  
concerning one D. B.  
Simonds, who is said to have  
emigrated from Bethel in the early  
part of the war? Kindly send any

## NOTABLE EVENTS OF JULY FOURTH.

Three Ex-Presidents Died on that Day—Our  
First Tariff Bill Was Fought That Day—The  
Annexation Proclamation of 1868—Treaties  
Signed.

Not alone as the anniversary of  
the Declaration of Independence is  
the Fourth of July entitled to the  
attention of patriotic citizens.

Other events of national impor-  
tance are indissolubly connected  
with the day, so that, partly by  
intent and partly by pure accident,  
the Fourth of July, aside from its  
prestige as the nation's birthday,  
has become one of the most distin-  
guished days in the chronology of  
our country.

The first tariff bill that the  
United States ever had was signed  
by President George Washington  
on the Fourth of July, 1789. This  
measure, which was the first  
important legislation of the con-  
gress of the new nation, was  
regarded as eminently patriotic,  
and that consideration, had much  
to do with the selection of the  
anniversary of the Declaration of  
Independence as the day for its  
official promulgation.

At that time the national con-  
gress was sitting in session in  
New York city, and early in April,  
James Madison, Jr., of Virginia,  
member of the House of Representa-  
tives, made the proposition to  
meet the pressing financial neces-  
sities of the country by a system of  
impost and tonnage duties. The  
subject engaged the attention of  
the House until late into May,  
when the bill was passed that with  
slight amendments was subse-  
quently concurred in by the Senate  
and signed by the president. So  
our tariff system as well as our  
independence began on the Fourth  
of July.

Mr. Madison, the father of the  
measure, condensed into 22 lines,  
with eight or nine words each, the  
essential principles that governed  
impost and tonnage legislation for  
many years to come. Specific  
duties the rule, ad valorem duties  
the exception, revenue the object,  
moderate duties, the burden of  
taxation upon luxuries—these  
were the characteristics of the  
measure as proposed and as finally  
adopted. The ad valorem duties  
ran from 5 to 15 per cent, the lat-  
ter figure being fixed for pleasure  
carriages. Specific duties were also  
very moderate. The law was lim-  
ited to expire in June, 1796.

## THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

When the cornerstone of the  
Washington monument at Wash-  
ington was laid, July 4, 1848, there  
was a brilliant assemblage.  
Among those in attendance were  
a few men and women who had  
been contemporaries of the Father  
of His Country. Upon the plat-  
form were seated side by side the  
widows of Alexander Hamilton  
and President Madison, both of  
whom had witnessed the birth of  
the republic. President Polk and  
his cabinet were present, and  
Robert C. Winthrop delivered the  
oration.

The date, July 4, 1851, the  
seventy-fifth anniversary of the  
nation's birthday, was selected as  
the occasion for laying the corner-  
stone of the extension of the capitol  
at Washington. The celebra-  
tion was a distinguished affair.  
There were a grand military and  
civic procession and imposing cer-  
emonies. Fillmore was president,  
and Daniel Webster, then secre-  
tary of state, delivered the oration,  
which was one of his most digni-  
fied, eloquent and impressive pub-  
lic speeches.

## MEMORABLE BATTLES.

It was an anxious Fourth of  
July that dawned upon the coun-  
try in 1861. Civil war had become  
a dread reality. Confederate  
troops had been assembling for  
weeks across the Potomac in Vir-  
ginia. Apprehensions for the  
safety of Washington were rife and  
Federal troops were throwing up  
fortifications and pushing into the  
field. Almost daily reports were  
coming in of skirmishes and light  
engagements between the opposi-  
ing forces. In this crisis the  
Fourth was celebrated with re-  
newed fervor. Congress met in  
special session on that day, the  
only time in the history of the  
country that the day has been  
chosen for such a purpose. There  
was a dramatic force in the  
arrangement that was not without  
its effect in stimulating patriotism  
in the then tense condition of  
the public mind. At once President  
Lincoln sent in his message calling  
for 400,000 men and \$400,000,000  
and urging prompt measures for  
the prosecution of the war.

The month of July, 1863, opened  
with much of hope and anxiety  
throughout the country. All eyes

where save for the opposing armies  
that faced each other. For several  
weeks the invasion of Pennsyl-  
vania by the Confederate army of  
the Potomac had been talked of.  
The state militia of Pennsylvania  
had been called, and President  
Lincoln had summoned troops  
from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Mary-  
land and West Virginia to repel  
invasion. The Confederates had  
crossed the Potomac, and several  
small engagements had already  
occurred. On the 1st of July the  
two great forces—the flower of  
the Confederate and the Union  
armies—met in what was to be  
one of the greatest battles of modern  
warfare. The world knows  
the sanguinary glory of Seminary  
Ridge, Rock Creek, Cemetery  
Ridge, Little Round Top and Oak  
Ridge, and the great deeds of  
Meade, Reynolds, Hancock, Sick-  
les, Howard, Sedgwick, Lee, Long-  
street, Hill, Early and others.  
For three days the country stood  
aghast and trembling, but when  
the Fourth dawned Lee was in  
full retreat back across the Poto-  
mac.

Nor does Gettysburg stand  
alone in making July 4, 1863, emi-  
nent. Vicksburg comes in for a  
share in the distinction. For  
many long weary months Grant  
by land, and Porter by water, had  
been besieging the strong city on  
the banks of the Mississippi.  
From the latter part of May the  
investment was complete. The  
doomed city was bombarded with-  
out intermission day and night,  
and it is estimated that 10,000  
shells were thrown into its streets  
every day. Capitulation was only  
a question of days, or at the most,  
of weeks, and on the Fourth the  
wornout army of brave defenders  
surrendered, and the triumph of  
the Union forces was complete.  
General Halleck, in speaking of  
the tactics that secured this vic-  
tory declared, that "no more bril-  
liant exploit can be found in mil-  
itary history." Together, Vicks-  
burg and Gettysburg have made  
the Fourth of July one of the most  
notable days in the military an-  
nals of this country.

## THE GREAT PORTLAND FIRE.

Portland, Me., has a impressive if  
not agreeable reason to remember  
the Fourth of July. It was on the  
evening of that day in 1868 that  
the city had a display of fireworks  
unequaled before or since. Nearly  
one-half of the city was destroyed  
by fire. A tract of 1 1/2 miles long  
by one quarter of a mile wide was  
burned over. The city and county  
buildings, churches, banks, whole-  
sale business blocks and private  
residences were destroyed. Over  
50 buildings were blown up to  
stop the progress of the flames,  
which, however, were not under  
control until the afternoon of the  
next day. The loss was \$10,000,000,  
and the insurance only half the  
amount. A quarter of the popu-  
lation of the city was made home-  
less. This was the most notable  
event ever recorded in the history  
of the state of Maine, and until the  
Chicago and Boston fires followed  
a few years later, it stood as the  
most disastrous conflagration ever  
known in this country.

## A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Only once has a national con-  
vention of a great political party  
been called to assemble on the  
Fourth of July. That single ex-  
ception was the Democratic con-  
vention of 1868 at New York. The  
country was in a disturbed con-  
dition. The war had left its leg-  
acy of passion and depression,  
that always follows civil discord.  
President Johnson had become  
separated from the Republican  
party that had elected him as  
Abraham Lincoln's associate, and  
the reconstruction measures, the  
carpetbag governments of the  
south, and the use of the United  
States military in the states lately  
in rebellion were the burning  
questions of the hour. It was felt  
that the Democratic party had  
now a fair chance to return to  
power, and the Fourth of July was  
selected as a fitting day for the  
convention to meet, in order to in-  
timate the campaign with eclat.  
And on the same day a soldiers'  
and sailors' convention was also  
held in New York and endorsed  
the Democratic nominees in ad-  
vance. The Democratic conven-  
tion sat for several days and on  
the twenty-first ballot nominated  
Horatio Seymour for president.  
Geo. H. Pendleton, Andrew John-  
son, General W. C. Hancock, San-  
ford B. Church and Thomas A.  
Hendricks were prominent can-  
didates, and it is almost forgotten  
political history that Chief Jus-  
tice Salmon P. Chase—although a  
Republican—was seriously con-  
sidered a connection with the nom-  
ination. But when election day  
came Grant defeated Seymour.

## THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

Just what he needed.

I have taken six bottles of  
Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it  
to be just what I needed. I had  
no appetite and suffered with ter-  
rible pains in my side. Since tak-  
ing Hood's Sarsaparilla I can eat  
heartily and can do a good day's  
work. I cannot speak too highly  
of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Edmund  
Robert, East Candia, N. H.

## The Fourth of July.

Fling wide to the breezes that flag  
whose unfurling  
O'er the heads of our fathers a cen-  
tury gone  
Told the tale to the world of a tyrant's  
down hurling,  
Of a star freshly risen, a nation new-  
born;  
Whose folds o'er the breadth of our  
continent streaming,  
Bring the tear of thanksgiving to  
patriot eyes.  
For the sword that leapt forward, all  
eager and gleaming  
To defend the flag raised on the  
Fourth of July.  
No need to repeat now, the soul thrilling  
story,  
Marked by whistling of bullet and  
bursting of shell,  
Of that high hopeless struggle for coun-  
try and glory,  
From the tide of Revere until Corn-  
wallis fell;  
No need to dwell on that sad time in  
valley  
When our soldiers' bare feet left the  
blood on the sod,  
Or each crushing defeat, or each heroic  
rally,  
Or the hopes often raised and as often  
downtrodden.  
No need to recall that long, glorious  
roster  
Of heroes inspired by liberty's breath,  
Who gallantly answered each roll call  
and muster  
And swore to live free or as martyrs  
seek death;  
Nor of how stern veterans whom  
England tyrannic  
Hurled against our brave ranks were  
as often hurled off,  
'Twas the sight of a pigmy 'gainst forces  
titanic.  
With the sword of the Lord on the  
side of the dwarf.  
To-day o'er our country from ocean to  
ocean,  
From Mexico's gulf unto Canada's  
line,  
Let us gladly renew all those vows of  
devotion  
Our ancestors uttered at liberty's  
shrine.  
Let our minds contemplate, and with  
just exaltation,  
That thrice sacred day of America's  
birth  
When the breath of life came to the  
glorious nation  
That now leads the van of the powers  
of earth.  
From the towns of the east, from each  
southern savanna,  
From the mountains of the west, from  
the forests of Maine,  
Let our voices uprise in a heartfelt  
hosanna  
Unto him whom our fathers besought  
not in vain.  
Let each unburied youth and each  
grandfather hoary  
Alike render thanks to Jehovah on  
high.  
That the flag still floats o'er us in all  
its glory  
That our ancestors' raised on the  
Fourth of July.  
—C. J. Colton in New Orleans Times-  
Democrat.

## When Uncle Sam Was Young.

When Liberty first spread her wings and  
freedom found her tongue,  
When Independence Day was new and  
Uncle Sam was young,  
When came the jolly Fourth around—  
the first grand celebration—  
With fun and noise for all the boys,  
with joy and exultation,  
Do you suppose those old time lads, so  
many years ago,  
Knew half the joys the merry boys of  
recent decades know?  
Did Andrew Jackson fireworks have?  
If so, do you suppose  
He got excited, burned his hands and  
set on fire his clothes?  
And did the youthful James Munroe,  
when shooting off a rocket,  
Forget and drop his lighted punk with  
crackers in his pocket?  
Did Madison and Jefferson and Burr  
upon that day  
At early dawn shoot cannon off and  
scare the infant Clay?  
I wonder if Ben Franklin, with approv-  
ing smile, stood by  
And watched the roman candles as they  
sailed across the sky,  
And Hancock—whose heavy hand  
signed freedom's proclamation—  
Do you suppose his bosom swelled with  
rapture and elation?  
And from a flag enveloped stand did  
Washington proclaim  
And call in bursts of eloquence on Free-  
dom's sacred name?  
Do you suppose a grand parade passed  
by the speaker's stand,  
The columns moving gayly to the music  
of the band?  
And did they have fanatics and all  
kinds of games and races  
And a thousand glad surprises at all  
sorts of times and places?  
What all was done upon that day? I'd  
really like to know  
Just how they spent that old time  
Fourth—so many years ago.  
—Arthur J. Burdick in Chicago Record.

## Just What He Needed.

I have taken six bottles of  
Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it  
to be just what I needed. I had  
no appetite and suffered with ter-  
rible pains in my side. Since tak-  
ing Hood's Sarsaparilla I can eat  
heartily and can do a good day's  
work. I cannot speak too highly  
of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Edmund  
Robert, East Candia, N. H.

## WOMEN'S CHIT-CHAT.

"From Grave to Gay, From Lively  
to Severe"

JULY 4th.

"O tenderly the happy day  
fills his blue arm with fire;  
One morn is in the mighty heaven,  
And one in our desire.  
The cannon booms from town to town  
Our pulses are not less.  
The joy-bells chime their tidings  
down,  
Which children's voices bless.  
For he that dings the broad blue fold  
O'er-mantling land and sea,  
One third part of the sky unrolled,  
For the banner of the free."  
Emerson's Fourth of July Ode.

When reverence ceased to exist  
in the Roman people,—the empire  
fell.

When the citizens of our repub-  
lic cease to hold its sacred days in  
respectful sentiment they are  
undermining the foundations upon  
which this gigantic structure is  
reared, and there will inevitably  
creep in through the breaches in  
the wall, insidious forces of evil  
which will finally lay low the  
lofty edifice.

When the men who signed the  
Declaration of Independence took  
the pen to dip into that historic  
inkstand—now reverently shown  
to visitors in Philadelphia—there  
must have been a tightening of  
heart-strings, and a whitening of  
manly lips, as name after name  
was signed—with the twist of a  
possible halter mentally outlined  
in the curves of the letters.

Fierces if they succeeded; trait-  
ors if they failed; and whether  
their names were to be proudly  
borne by generations as yet unborn  
or dropped into shameful oblivion,  
no man could tell, but they were  
written, and we thereby,—are  
American Citizens.

But if those stern patriots,  
whose lives were in the balance,  
had had the power of future sight  
at that crucial hour, could they  
have seen what Bethel, in company  
with hundreds of other villages,  
would do to commemorate a day  
which gives them the right to  
walk this earth bowing to no  
earthly power that is not self-  
elected—would they have thought  
us worthy the great sacrifice?  
Would they have considered our  
Fourth of July an honorable  
equivalent in sentiment for the  
inestimable good they bestowed  
upon us?

Would they have felt that the  
children of this republic are being  
educated by public sentiment to  
such recognitions of its value as to  
nurture in brawn and muscle the  
kind of strength that makes the  
patriot?

Would they have held us respon-  
sible for the little that is done to  
educate these children up to the  
level of their immense privileges?

Do we love our country? Are  
we worthy recipients of its bless-  
ings? To sum up the situation,  
do we receive with careless greed  
of soul, and bestow nothing in  
return?

If this charge be true, then upon  
us, as upon others, the great  
unswerving laws of the God of  
justice will fall and will crush us  
as they have crushed other  
ungrateful nations.

Someone says: "It takes a great  
nature to bear the weight of a  
great gratitude," and we must  
admit our littleness when we real-  
ize that our one day in the year on  
which we publicly recognize the  
fact that we have a country has  
been changed from a fast into a  
feast-day—that is, from a day on  
which formerly some solemn obli-  
gations were rendered, into a day of  
the most careless freedom from all  
responsibility excepting to turn it  
as much as possible into a carnival.



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Rural, 1 cent.  
Bethel, Maine, June 30th, 1897.

O. Glorious Fourth  
The word holiday is familiar to the children of every civilized nation upon the globe. Every nation has its various holidays, each observed for a particular purpose, but we question if any one having the real significance which has been attached to the Fourth of July.

Independence Day! What does it mean to us, and what does it mean to those who made its observance possible? Lexington and Bunker Hill had their significance as did also Saratoga and Yorktown, but when compared to the scene which took place in the old Quaker City on July 4, 1776, they sink into insignificance. We can imagine something of the feelings which were pent up in the hearts of those people as they paced to and fro in that quaint old city, anxiously waiting, and wondering whether that little body of soul-inspired patriots would have the courage to take their stand and boldly proclaim in defiance of the throne of England, themselves free and independent people. How suddenly did their anxiety change to joy when from the steeple of the old State House was heard the first sound of the old Liberty Bell, which echoed and re-echoed the glad tidings of liberty throughout our land.

Our real birth was consummated previous to this appeal to the world, which has been rightly named Independence Day. The year's struggle which preceded the adoption of Jefferson's great masterpiece of national self assertion, simply marked us, in the eyes of foreign nations, as rebels fighting against our country, but when the declaration pealed out its trumpet tones to the world in justification of the cause for which arms were taken up, it at once threw new light upon the matter, and from thenceforth the people of the United States were recognized as gallant heroes, struggling for justice in place of the tyrannical oppression which they had been receiving at the hands of their mother country.

We point back with pride to-day, to those immortal patriots who first proclaimed American independence; well may we glory in calling such a generation of men our forefathers. Not alone were their efforts for their own well-being and happiness, but for the generations which were to follow. In that wonderful preamble to the constitution, each clause of which is a volume in itself, we notice a firm desire to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. What then, can be more fitting than for us, recipients as we are of these blessings of liberty, to celebrate that one grand act of theirs, which brought these blessings, The Declaration of Independence? Not only did they have the happiness of their posterity at heart, but they believed that nations then unborn would appreciate their efforts. When that notable session of the Continental Congress was being held to determine whether the Declaration should be declared or not, Webster quotes John Adams as saying in his appeal to that little body of renowned statesmen to come out and proclaim to the world their independence: "We make this a glorious, an immortal day. When we are in our graves, our children will honor it. They will celebrate it with thanksgiving and illuminations. On this annual return they will shed tears, copious gushings tears, not of subjection and slavery, not of agony and distress, but of exultation, of gratitude and of joy. Sir, before God, I believe the hour has come!"

At the close, Webster adds: "And so that day shall be honored, illustrious prophet and patriot! So shall that day be honored, and as often as it returns, thy renown shall come along with it, and the glory of thy life, like the day of death, shall not fall from thee, but be a remembrance of men." It is very evident that they firmly believe that the patriotism which burned within their veins could be transmitted to their seed, and that in years to come as the anniversary of this great day should roll around, they themselves, through their own heroic blood planted in the veins of their children and children's children should hold one grand celebration.

Citizens of to-day! Are we worthy sons of our noble ancestors? Do we cherish as they ought the patriotism planted within our veins? Are we instilling into the minds of our children the lessons which they so nobly taught us to-day, and behold us enjoying the blessings of liberty purchased for us by their blood, without that we salute us worthy as sons? Let not this day pass without due observance. Let us not enjoy the blessings received from our forefathers without showing our appreciation of them, as they bade us do. But rather let us consider ourselves their worthy sons and in justice to ourselves, and honor to them give due recognition to Independence Day.

#### PARIS GREEN.

Shall The Grocers Sell It?  
Gov. Powers gives his opinion as to whether the raw pharmacy law was intended to prevent the sale of Paris green by the grocers, for the purpose of killing potato bugs. He says he is confident that it was not the intention of the Legislature to prevent merchants selling Paris green for this purpose. He states that when he signed it he had no idea that it had the scope that some are claiming for it, and he doubts if there was a member of the legislature,

especially a farmer, who believed in passing this act, that he was prohibiting the average trader from furnishing Paris green to kill potato bugs. He states that the very title of the act shows that its object was to prevent independent persons from conducting the business of an apothecary and that the selling of Paris green has never been the business of apothecaries in this section, and he is inclined to think that any act which would prohibit the sale of Paris green by traders for the above purpose would make the statute subject to great doubts as to its constitutionality. He thinks the constitution contended for makes it class legislation and therefore unwise legislation.

The last clause by Gov. Powers hits the nail on the head. This is certainly an example of class legislation. Every farmer in New England if he raises potatoes is practically obliged to use Paris green or some other poison to prevent the bugs from destroying his crop; were this an infant necessity it might be in order to use some precaution in governing its use, but in view of the fact that the farmer in Maine has been using this poison for twenty years leads us to wonder if he hasn't served a pretty good apprenticeship, and why some august body of legislators had not intervened to take the matter into their hands before twenty years had been spent in the school of experience, in learning to handle this necessary poison. It is as simple as taking the average farmer to the different fertilizers which he uses upon his farm.

There must be a certain amount of Paris green purchased every year by the farmer who buys it and takes it home, it is then entirely under his control; he knows it is poison and will treat it accordingly, and we can see no difference between buying it from his nearest grocer as he has been wont to do, or of a person legally authorized to sell it.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

Farwell and Flint, the new grocers.

Chas. S. Penley of Norway, was in town yesterday.

Willard B. Wight of North Newry was in town yesterday.

Marshall Hastings is staying with his grandfather, G. A. Hastings.

Thede Thayer and R. L. Cummings of South Paris, were in town yesterday.

Wm. J. Wheeler and Jas. S. Wright of South Paris were in town yesterday.

People along the Grand Trunk should take advantage of the half rates and come to Bethel, July 5th.

Bisbee is giving a nice jug with every gallon of molasses sold for cash. See his ad in another column.

The Middle Intervale Sewing Circle will meet with Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Farwell, to-morrow afternoon (Thursday).

If you want nice, fresh groceries, just bought, call on Farwell and Flint, who will treat you well and spare no effort to satisfy you.

Those bicycles have arrived, and Tuell and French are enjoying them extremely well. They are two beauties of which their owners may well feel proud.

Minnie K. Lary and little son Howard of Jersey City, N. J., passed through Bethel yesterday, on their way to Gilead to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. D. C. Lary.

If you have a few potatoes to dispose of, Eli Stearns will take them and give you a good price; he also pays the highest cash price for eggs. Over one thousand dozen were shipped by him last week.

C. Bisbee is giving away samples of Rob Roy flour. He has sold this brand for a long time and it has given excellent satisfaction. Call and get a sample; you will be sure to want a barrel after giving it a trial.

Merton Farwell and Frank Flint have purchased a full new line of groceries, and will open up the last of this week in the Map-grocery. Messrs. Farwell and Flint are well known in Bethel and we wish for them success in their new business.

Those interested in a good horse trot will have a chance to see one on July fifth at Riverside Park. Many good horses have been entered for the races July fifth, and if the weather permits our people may witness one of the best races ever seen on Riverside Park.

A very pleasant birthday party was given Frank Leach, last evening. It was somewhat of a surprise, though a pleasant one, to return from a walk after supper and find his friends there to greet him. A very pleasant evening was spent which will often be recalled by Mr. Leach and also by his friends who were present.

Mr. Editor: The following lines were published in a New York magazine some time ago, but they are so full of suggestion that we think they deserve to be better known, and would ask that you give them a place in your columns this week.

The Robin and The Chicken.  
A plump little robin  
Flew down from a tree  
To hunt for a worm  
That he happened to see;  
A frisky young chicken  
Was scampering by,  
And gazed at the robin  
With wondering eye.  
Thought the chick, "What a queer  
Looking chicken is that!  
His wings are so long  
And his body so fat."  
While the robin remarked,  
"Dear me, an exceedingly  
Strange, stupid bird."  
"Can you sing?" Robin asked.  
And the chicken replied, "No."  
But laughed out in scorn  
When the robin would crow.  
So the bird sought a tree,  
And the chicken walked,  
And each thought the other  
Knew nothing at all.

Miss Mary True returned home Tuesday forenoon.

Grand Ball at Odeon-Hall July 5th. Music by Norway Orchestra.

Mr. Fred Merrill and Mr. Norman Gehring are home from Bowdoin.

A. P. Chandler of the Lakeside House, Upton, was in town, Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. Chas. Mrs. A. E. Herrick's mother, returned to Bluehill last week, having visited her daughter here.

The ladies of the Relief Corps will serve ice cream and cake, at their rooms, Saturday evening July 5th.

Miss Gibbs, who has been the guest of her uncle, L. T. Barker, returned to Portland, Monday afternoon.

Dan R. Smith has just closed a successful term of school in Dummer, N. H., and returned to his home in Bethel.

Mrs. Cordelia Watson of Randolph, N. H., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Edmund E. Holt, on Chapman street.

Mr. Fred Chandler spent Sunday with friends in Bethel returning to South Paris Monday, accompanied by his little daughter, Hilma.

A. W. Grover and son, Archie took a fishing trip to Nryeburg Academy Grant yesterday and brought back about one hundred and twenty-five of the speckled beauties.

Mrs. Leslie Mason and little Dorothea have returned from Bangor, having spent several weeks with Mrs. Mason's father, Dr. Kimball.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Smith have the sympathy of their friends in the going out from their home of the little one whose stay with them was so short.

The family of Mr. E. Wight from Boston are stopping with Mrs. Walton Wight on Vernon St. Mr. Wight returned to Boston, Monday afternoon.

Rev. Webster Woodbury and wife have been spending the week in Bethel, but returned to Mechanic Falls, Tuesday afternoon, and will return to their home in Milford, Mass., next Thursday.

The Library Association will serve a Rose breakfast in Garland Chapel, Monday morning, from 7 to 9 o'clock. All the luxuries of the season will be served. It is hoped a good number will arise and partake of this breakfast and thus help a most worthy object.

Remember the breakfast to be given by the Library Association next Monday morning in Garland Chapel. The proceeds will go to benefit our library which the good ladies of Bethel are laboring so hard to improve, and all who accept their invitation to this morning feast will not only get their money's worth but will assist in a noble work. Come and bring your friends.

Joseph A. Chase of Yarmouthville, a member of Co. K., Fifth Maine Regiment, is spending a few days with his old army comrades, A. H. Hutchinson and Col. C. S. Edwards. Col. Edwards speaks of him as being a fine soldier and one of the youngest that enlisted. He is a fine fisherman and in company with Mr. Hutchinson, went to Sunday River yesterday, and brought back over a hundred nice trout as we have seen for a long time.

It ought to be a matter of some pride to Bethel people that the two boys who took the Bowdoin College examinations this June were passed with no conditions. Farnsworth, who took the preliminary, sent in a Latin paper that was one of the very best presented by anyone and lacked in amount only of securing him full admission. That is to say, he was nearly a year in advance of the requirements at the preliminary examination. Foster tried the finals and will enter Bowdoin next fall unhampered by a single condition, thus passing a college examination successfully for the second time.

Bethel, Maine, June 21, 1897.  
I have this day sold my insurance business and good will of S. N. Buck, of Bethel. All applications for policies, endorsements and other changes, should be made to me.

I wish to express my appreciation of the business of S. N. Buck, which will be transferred to South Paris in the same company that he represented this week.

W. J. Wheeler.  
A Great Day at Lake Maranocook.  
July 7.  
The Universalist State Sunday School excursions to Lake Maranocook have always been extremely popular and the announcement of another, next Wednesday, July 7, will be gladly received by thousands. Extremely low rates have been secured from all parts of the State and a very attractive programme prepared. A military brass band, a ladies' quartette and several noted speakers are announced. Boats for the boatswains, swings for the swimmers, seats for the multitude, and a good time for everybody. Remember the day, Wednesday, July 7, and watch out for trains and special rates.

The World of the Infinitely Little.

BY J. G. GEHRING, M. D.  
No. 4.

When the small boy, whose instincts are generally the truest and most natural, hunts through the barn-loft for a suitable straw, and hies himself away to the seclusion of his elder barrel, his breast is serene in the contemplation of assured bliss! For was he not present at the elder's making, and did he not see it flowing into clean barrels, sweet and sticky, and heavy with the apples' sun-ripened flavors,—and had he not already smacked his lips over its lusciousness?

But as from day to day the sticky nectar courses through the straw, the sweeter far because of its element of secrecy,—a shadow deepens imperceptibly upon his face, and he is vaguely perplexed, at he knows not what! But when some day, all too soon, the paternal hand is silently but firmly inserted into the scruff of his neck, and he is by this forcible argument lifted away, in toto, from the barrel, and wanted to go near it no more, would he not feel immensely relieved did he but know just where to fix the blame?

Alas! It was the insidious Microbe, that had crept past his straw into the bung hole, every hour multiplying itself by the million and like unto the stored up sweetness! And thus in an all too brief number of days, the new cider is no longer sweet,—bubbles of carbonic acid gas are constantly rising to its surface, gathering force enough to press out the bung if it is not removed and the process of vinous fermentation has been established.

The sweet cider has become apple wine; the sengar of the fruit has been decomposed by the rapid growth and multiplication of a special kind of microbe, carbonic acid gas set free and alcohol formed. The result is an alcoholic fluid. Our sweet cider is now "hard" cider. But even this condition is not a permanent one, and after a varying time another process has been completed and the hard cider has become vinegar. Acetic acid is present in quantities and at the bottom of the barrel, or sometimes floating upon the top is found a dense mass of material often resembling a piece of felt,—which is called the "mother" of the vinegar and which consists solely, of an incalculable number of microscopic individuals of the Bacillus aceti, the vinegar microbe. A piece of this fungus, dropped into a quantity of cider that is not yet sour, will, as is well known by every farmer, very much hasten the process of its becoming vinegar.

Again, to use another domestic illustration, there is the souring of milk. A pan of new milk, after varying lengths of time, depending upon the season, temperature and other atmospheric conditions, becomes sour. This is due to the growth within its mass of the Bacillus lactis. Here again, carbonic acid gas is set free and lactic acid, the substance which causes the distinctive sour taste is formed.

When new butter becomes rancid we have another form of fermentation. The butter fat is converted into Butyric acid, due to microbe Bacillus butyricus. The putrefaction of meat is likewise due to similar processes.

It will be noticed that all these processes of change, fermentation, and putrefaction are very much influenced by temperature (up to certain limits) and the more moisture the air contains, the more favorable are the conditions for growth in these minute plants. This is why we place our vegetables and fruits in the coldest part of the cellar and why we use ice in the summer time for our meat and milk. Were we to freeze all these things we would forever stay the process of change. The modern methods of cold storage are based wholly upon this principle. But the moment the conditions of cold are removed,—be it after weeks or years, everything is as before and the "microbes" which are always present in the air and on all objects, at once begin to install themselves and to complete their mission. As it is with low temperatures, so it is with very high ones. When the housewife cans her fruit in the summer, she subjects it to enough heat to effectually destroy all the microbes that it contains. Likewise the insides of the jars are cleansed with boiling water and the can is thoroughly filled, to displace all germs, and hermetically sealed. Simply upon the perfection and thoroughness of this process, depends the keeping quality of the fruit. It lies all in the completeness of the destruction of the microbes and in the thoroughness of their exclusion—all very simple enough to do if we go to it with understanding why we do these things.

Having now briefly touched upon some of the benefits derived from microbes and referred to their agency in the every-day domestic economy, where they serve as benefactors, resolving dead animal and vegetable substances into their component parts, which thus serve as food for living vegetation,—we shall pass on to the parasitic group which exist only at the expense of the more highly organized members of the animal and vegetable kingdom, and which are directly concerned in the production of disease in man.

TO BE CONTINUED.

NOTABLE EVENTS OF JULY 4TH.

Continued from page one.

proclamation issued by President Johnson to those who had been on the Confederate side during the war. Devoid of its preamble and whereas this is the historical document: "Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, do by virtue of the constitution, and in the name of the people of United States, hereby proclaim and declare unconditional and without reserve to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons as may be under presentment or indictment in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for all offense or treason against the United States or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves and except also as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States."

DEATHS OF EX-PRESIDENTS.  
Three ex-presidents of the United States have died on the Fourth of July. Two were signers of the great document that is commemorated on that day and both died in their semi-annual anniversary. Thomas Jefferson, who drafted the Declaration of Independence, died at Monticello, Va., in 1826, at the age of 83. He had lived to see the republic firmly established among the nations of the world and himself abundantly honored by his countrymen. On the same day in Quincy, Mass., John Adams, who had been Jefferson's associate in the stormy days of the republic, passed away at the age of 91. One of the last acts of his life was to send from his sick bed to the Fourth of July celebration of the town of Quincy this toast: "I give you independence forever." His last words were "Jefferson still lives;" but Jefferson had already by a few hours preceded Adams to the land of the hereafter.

Five years later, in 1831, James Monroe died in New York city on the Fourth of July. He was buried in the marble cemetery on Second street, east of the Bowery, but in 1858 his remains were removed to his native state, Virginia. Chief Justice Marshall, who died more perhaps than any other person of his time to give permanence and explanation and judicial determination to the constitution, lay on his deathbed on July 4, 1835. He had served as chief justice for 35 years. Those about him thought he would expire on that day, but he lingered until July 6. President Zachary Taylor was smitten with mortal disease on July 4, 1850. He attended the cornerstone ceremonies of the Washington monument and was overcome by the heat. Returning to the White House, he ate with imprudence and that night took to his bed, which he never left. A few days later he passed away.

FAMOUS TREATIES SIGNED.  
Several of the treaties that the United States has made with foreign nations have been in some way associated with the Fourth of July. In 1827 the first commercial treaty with Sweden and Norway was concluded and signed on that day. So, too, the claims treaty with France was concluded July 4, 1831, but was not proclaimed until July of the next year. Jackson was president then, and William C. Rives for minister of France negotiated the treaty. France agreed to pay 25,000,000 francs in claims to citizens of this country, but to this day, although sixty-four years have gone by, the United States has not yet paid over to all the claimants the money received from France. The treaty of peace with Mexico was concluded in February, 1848, ratified by the contracting powers in

May and proclaimed by the president July 4. Another treaty with Mexico in relation to claims under the treaty of 1848 that our southern neighbor had never settled was concluded July 4, 1883, by William H. Seward, secretary of state, and Minister Romero of Mexico.

Two famous treaties with Great Britain come in this category. The first was the Clayton-Bulwer treaty negotiated by Secretary of State, John M. Clayton and Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer. This treaty, relating to a canal across Nicaragua and recognizing the paramount authority of the United States on this continent, was ratified at Washington, July 4, 1850, and proclaimed on the following day. The treaty providing for a tribunal and arbitration over the Alabama claims was successfully arranged by Hamilton Fish, Robert C. Schenck, Samuel Nelson, Ebenezer R. Hoar, George H. Williams, the Marquis of Ripon, Stafford W. Northcote, Edward Thornton, John A. McDonald and Montague Bernard. It was concluded in May, 1871, ratified in June and officially proclaimed July 4 of the same year.

A commercial treaty with Honduras and a treaty with Peru were also signed on the Fourth of July, the one in 1864, during Lincoln's first administration, and the other in 1867, in the administration of President Buchanan. Several other treaties have escaped by only a few hours the distinction of having been signed on the nation's holiday, most notable of which is the Cushing treaty with China, signed late in the day of July 3, in 1844, during the Tyler administration. Other treaties signed on July 3 were those with Great Britain in 1815, Austria in 1856, Morocco in 1880, and Zanzibar in 1886.

Do NOT ALLOW ANY SUBSTITUTING—INSIST UPON HAVING THE Royal Worcester Corsets.

NEW LINE OF SAILOR HATS

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I have all this of —

Boots and Shoes,

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES, GRAIN & FEED,

Fruit, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Gilt Edge and Calla Lilly FLOUR,

Which I offer at prices as low as the lowest.

IRA C. JORDAN,

BETHEL, ME.

DOES YOUR HEAD ACHE?

In nine cases out of ten a headache is caused by your eyes being strained. You may not think it is caused by the need of glasses, but you will find that if you have a pair fitted, and fitted correctly, the vision is improved and the headache disappears. I fit each eye separately by the best method and make no charge if glasses are not satisfactory. Eyes examined free. Beware of so called opticians who travel around from house to house. Some of them may be good, but the majority of them know very little about the eye.

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Do NOT ALLOW ANY SUBSTITUTING—INSIST UPON HAVING THE Royal Worcester Corsets.

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**TRAIN**  
 For Portland  
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**NEW**  
 S. N. Buck  
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 Ira C. Jon-  
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The New  
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**WANT**  
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**TO LET**  
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